

Report Date: 02 Feb 2013

**Summary Report for Individual Task
061-283-6003
Adjust Indirect Fire
Status: Approved**

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Condition: Given a pair of binoculars, radio, compass, pens/pencils, coordinate scale, map of the target area, target to engage within the area and grid locations of friendly troops.

Standard: Determine the target location to within 250 meters of its actual location. The initial call for fire is sent within 3 minutes after the target has been identified. Adjustments are sent within 45 seconds after each round impacts. Observer must enter the fire-for-effect phase using no more than six rounds (initial round plus five for adjustment). Fire for effect must be within 50 meters of the target using successive bracketing procedures (or creeping fire if danger close).

Special Condition: None

Special Standards: None

Special Equipment: None

Safety Level: Low

MOPP:

Task Statements

Cue: None

DANGER

None

WARNING

None

CAUTION

None

Remarks: None

Notes: NONE

Performance Steps

1. Locate the target within 250 meters of the actual target location.

a. Locate the target by grid coordinates.

b. Determine the direction from your position to the target.

c. Formulate a Call for Fire. Include the elements of the call for fire in sequence.

(1) Observer identification (your call sign).

(2) Warning order (Adjust fire).

(3) Location of target (Grid data).

(4) Description of the target (for example "INFANTRY PLATOON IN THE OPEN.").

(5) Method of engagement (may be omitted if area fire is desired).

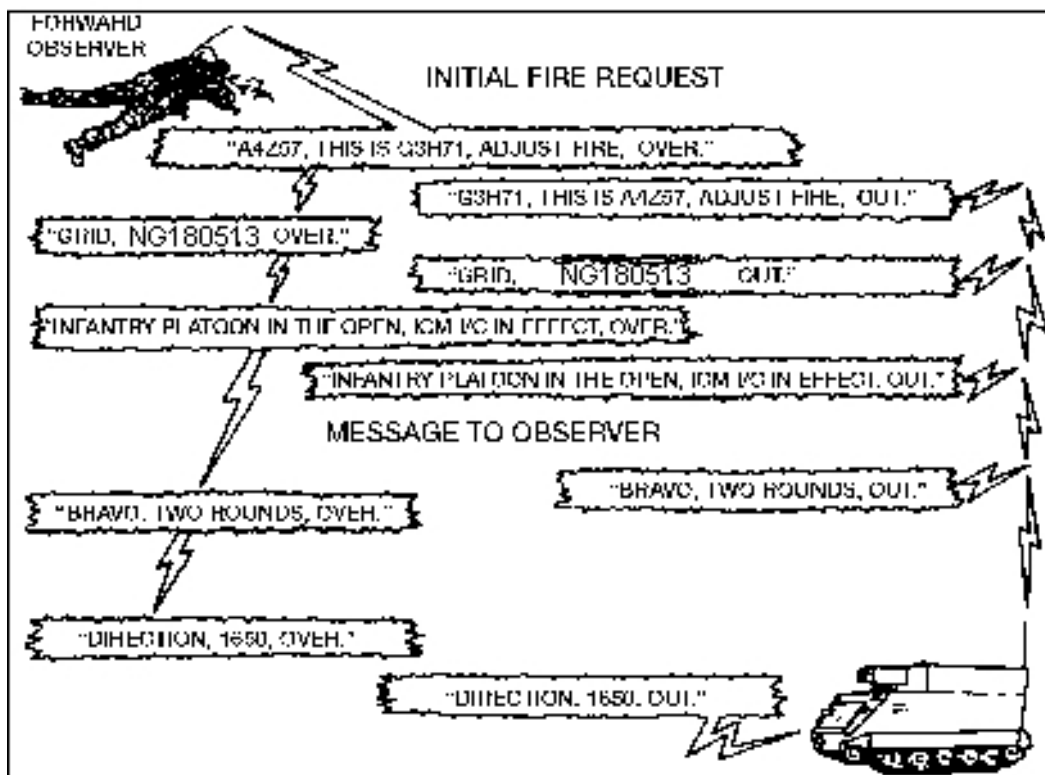
(a) If the target is within 600 meters of friendly troops, announce "DANGER CLOSE" to the Fire Direction Center (FDC) in the initial call for fire in the method of engagement phase.

(b) Use creeping procedures to adjust danger close fire, Range corrections should not exceed 100 meters.

(c) Initial target location is reported on the enemy side of the target.

(6) Method of fire control.

Note: The request for a fire mission would be similar to Figure 061-283-6003-1.



Initial Fire Request

2. Transmit the call for fire to the FDC within three minutes of target identification

a. Conduct three transmissions.

(1) Send observer identification and warning order. Example: "A4Z57, THIS IS G3H71, ADJUST FIRE, OVER"

(2) Send target location. Example: "GRID 180513, OVER". (Give the six-digit grid of the target, with the grid zone identifier, to within 250 meters of the actual target location.)

(3) Send target description, method of engagement, method of fire and control. Example: "INFANTRY PLATOON IN THE OPEN, ICM IN EFFECT, OVER" .

b. Give the direction to the target within 100 mils (M2 compass) or five degrees (lensatic compass) or give an accurate cardinal direction (no compass available) of the target's actual location. This should be sent before the first correction, or with the first correction.

3. Adjust rounds to within 50 meters of the target, within 45 seconds of the impact of each adjusting round.

a. Spot each round when it impacts as right or left, over or short of your target.

b. Determine corrections for deviation left or right of the target

Note. Measure deviation. Measure the horizontal angle in mils, using the reticle pattern in the binoculars or hand measurement of angular deviation. Estimate the range to the target and divide by 1,000. This is the Observer-Target (OT) factor. IF the OT distance is 1,000 meters or greater, the OT Factor is expressed to the nearest whole number. If the OT distance is less than 1,000 meters, the OT factor is expressed to the nearest 1/10th. For example, 800 = 0.8. Multiplying the OT factor by the deviation measured in mils produces deviation corrections in meters.

c. When the first range spotting is observed, make a range correction that would result in a range spotting in the opposite direction. For example, if the first round is short, add enough to get an over on the next round. This is called successive bracketing (Figure 061-283-6003-2). Figure 061-283-6003-3 shows the impact of your initial round. The target is 2100 meters away. Since the round is beyond the target, you must drop. You estimate that the round is 250 meters beyond the target. Therefore, you must drop 400 meters to start successive bracketing procedures. The round impacted 50 mils left of the target. With an OT factor of 2, the round impacted 100 meters left. Your correction to the FDC is "RIGHT 100-DROP 400-OVER".

WARNING

DO NOT BRACKET when DANGER CLOSE, it could result in friendly casualties, use the Creeping Fire Procedure (all corrections are 100 meters or less).

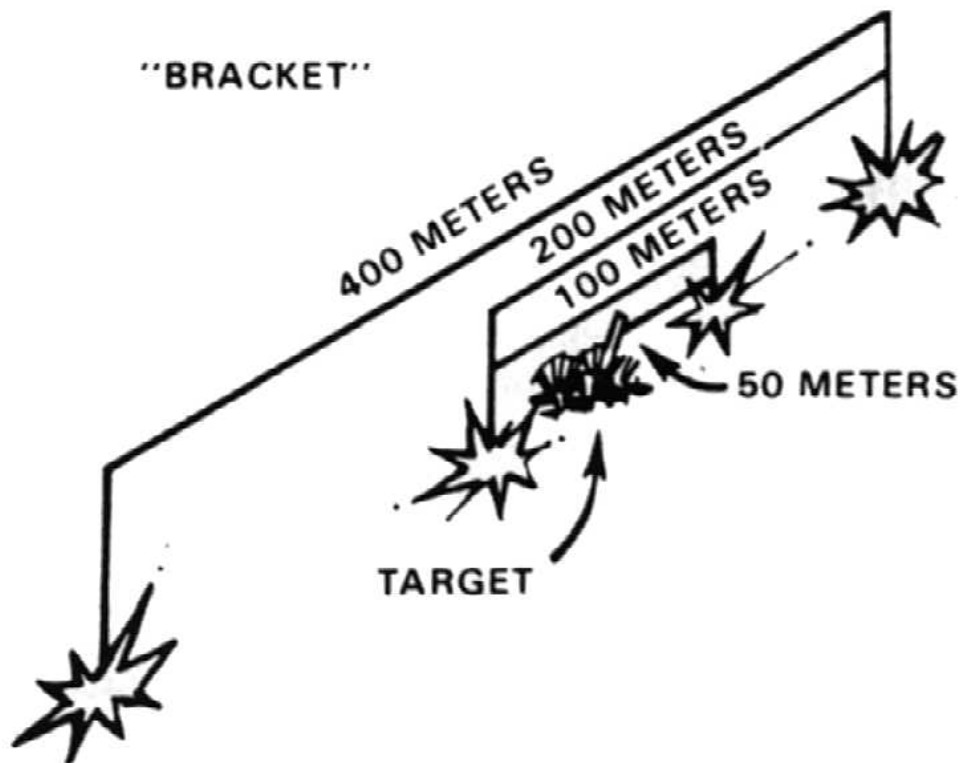
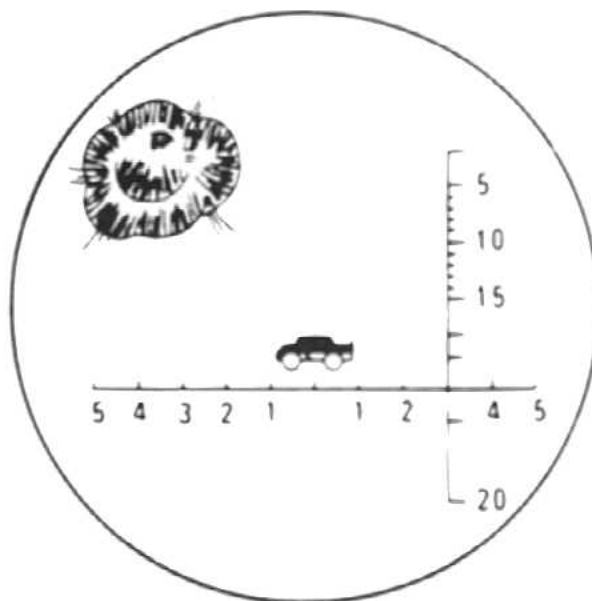


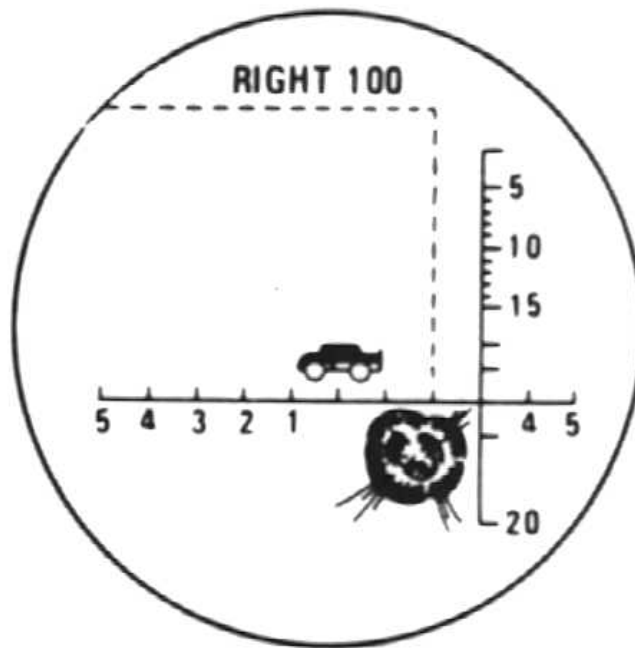
Figure 061-283-6003-2
Successive Bracketing



MILS • OT • SHIFT
 $50 \times 2 = 100 \text{ METERS}$
"RIGHT 100, DROP 400, OVER"

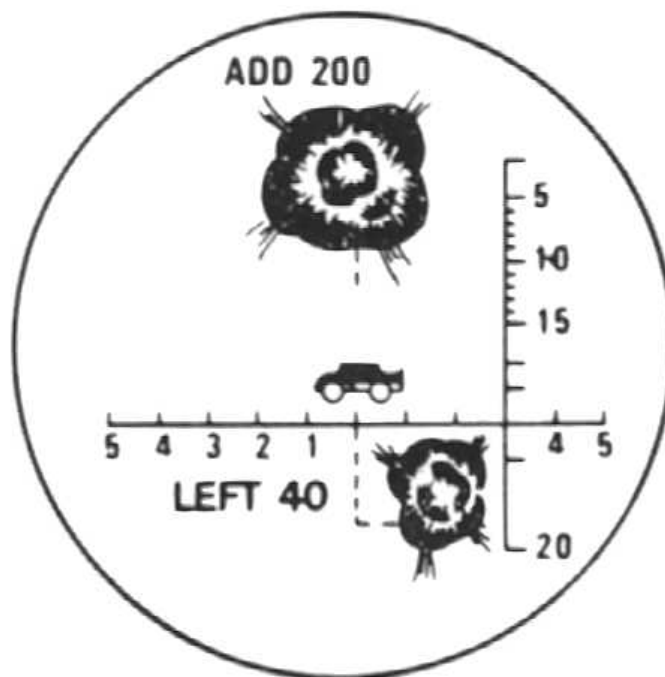
Figure 061-283-6003-3
Reticle Pattern

d. Continue splitting the range bracket until a 100-meter bracket is split or range correct spotting is observed, maintaining deviation on line. (Figures 061-283-6003-4 and 061-283-6003-5 show the next adjustments).



"LEFT 40, ADD 200, OVER."

Figure 061-283-6003-4
Second Round



"DROP 100, OVER."

Figure 061-283-6003-5
Third Round

e. Transmit corrections to the FDC in meters. The initial correction should bracket the target in range. The adjustment phase of a fire mission would resemble the example shown in Figure 061-283-6003-6. Deviation correction should be made to keep the rounds on the observer target line.

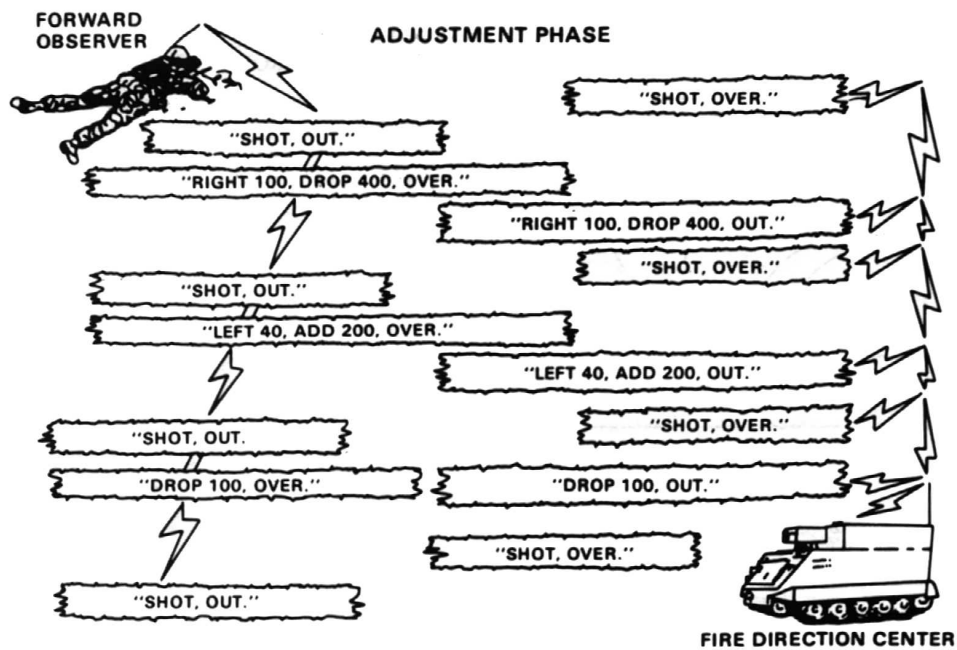
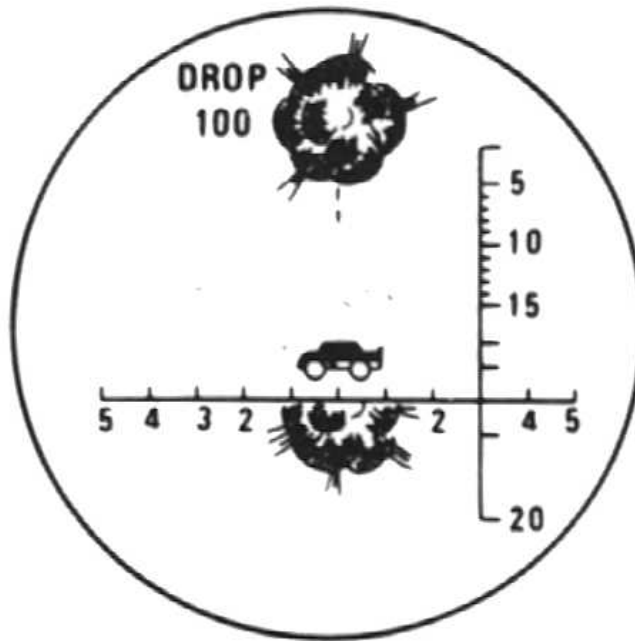


Figure 061-283-6003-6
Adjustment Phase

f. Use the following guide to establish a bracket. When the estimated round impact distance to the target is:

- (1) More than 400 meters, add or drop 800 meters
- (2) More than 200 but less than 400 meters, add or drop 400 meters
- (3) More than 100 but less than 200 meters, add or drop 200 meters
- (4) Less than 100 meters, add or drop 100 meters.
- (5) Add or drop 50 meters and announce Fire for Effect.

4. Initiate fire for effect. When a 100-meter bracket is split or a range correct spotting is made, the fire-for-effect phase is entered (Figure 061-283-6003-7). Figure 061-283-6003-8 shows a simulated pattern that might be observed in the fire-for-effect phase and the observed results of fire for effect are reported.



"ADD 50, FIRE FOR EFFECT, OVER."

Figure 061-283-6003-7
Fourth Round

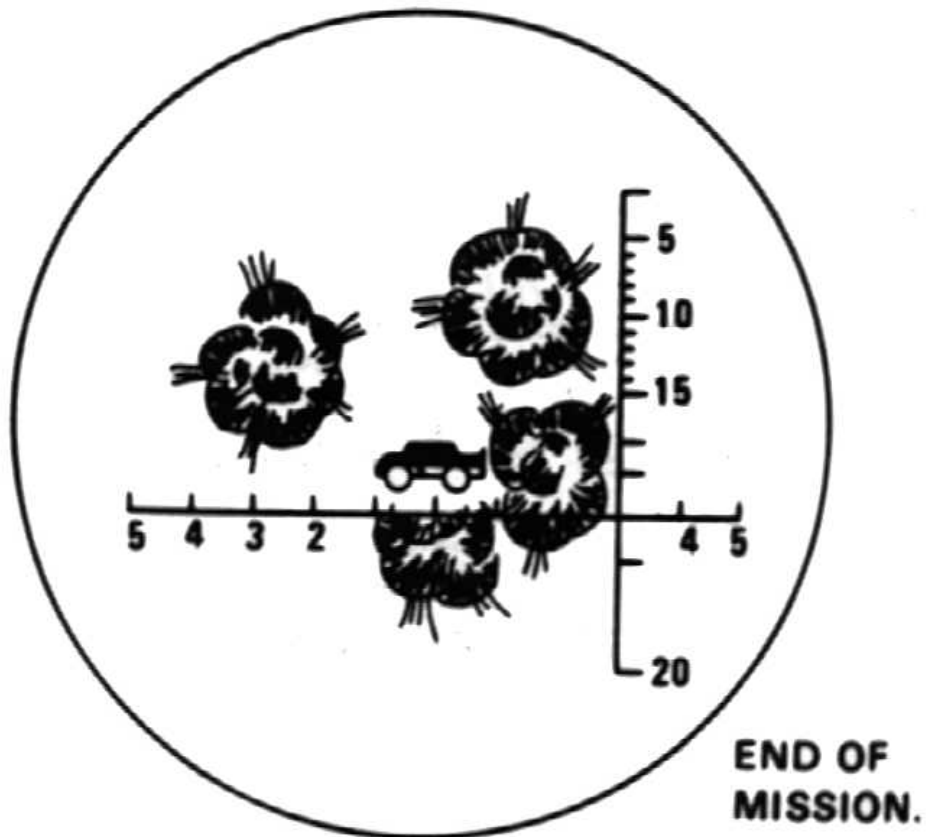


Figure 061-283-6003-8
Fire-For-Effect Pattern

5. Observe the results of fire for effect, transmit refinements (if necessary), and provide end of mission and surveillance (Figure 061-283-6003-9).

END OF MISSION

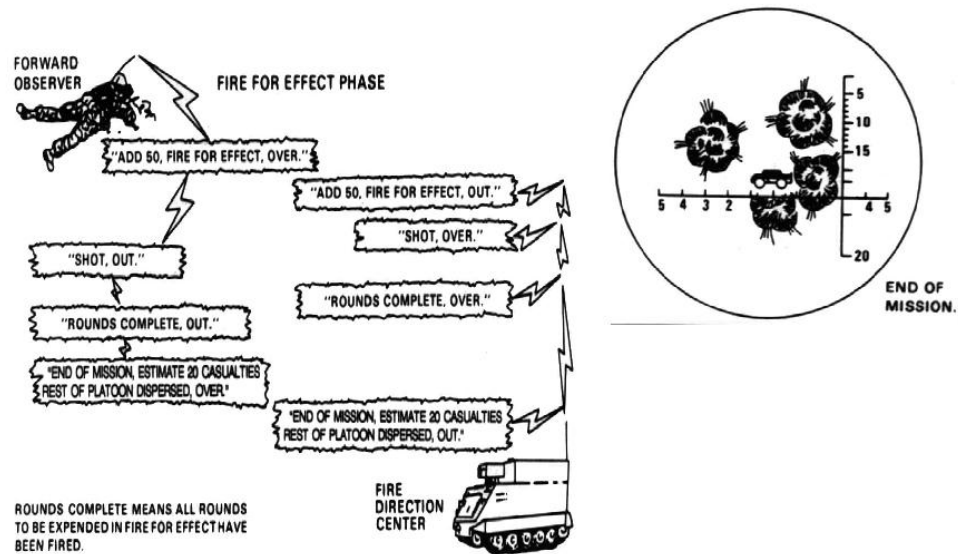


Figure 061-283-6003-9
End Of Mission

a. Determine the effects on the target.

b. Give a brief description of what happened to the target. Example: "EOM, TARGET DESTROYED, ESTIMATE TWO CASUALTIES, OVER."

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

Evaluation Preparation: None

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. Located the target to within 250 meters of the actual target location.			
2. Transmitted the call for fire to the FDC within three minutes of target identification.			
3. Adjusted rounds to within 50 meters of the target, within 45 seconds of the impact of each adjusting round.			
4. Entered the fire for effect phase when a 100 meter bracket was split, or when a range correct spotting was obtained.			
5. Observed the results of fire for effect, transmitted refinements (if necessary), and provided end of mission and surveillance.			

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	FM 3-25.26	MAP READING AND LAND NAVIGATION	No	No
	FM 6-30	Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Observed Fire	No	No

Environment: NONE

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, NBC Protection, FM 3-11.5, CBRN Decontamination. Correct target coordinates are extremely important. If the coordinates are incorrect, the observer himself/herself could be injured or killed by impacting artillery shells.

Prerequisite Individual Tasks :

Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
061-275-8007	Operate in a Radiotelephone Net	061 - Field Artillery (Individual)	Obsolete
071-510-0001	Determine Grid Azimuth Using a Protractor	071 - Infantry (Individual)	Approved
071-329-1008	(ARCHIVE-28-JAN-2013-JHA) SS Use task 071-COM-1008 Measure Distance on a Map	071 - Infantry (Individual)	Superseded
071-074-0002	Determine a Grid Azimuth Using an M2 Compass	071 - Infantry (Individual)	Approved
061-283-1001	Determine Direction Within a Target Area	061 - Field Artillery (Individual)	Approved
071-329-1011	(ARCHIVE-29-JAN-2013-JHA) Superseded (Use Task 071-COM-1011) Orient a Map Using a Lensatic Compass	071 - Infantry (Individual)	Superseded

Supporting Individual Tasks : None

Supported Individual Tasks : None

Supported Collective Tasks : None